

Four African Heads of State In Israel on a Peace Mission

TEL AVIV, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Four African heads of state arrived here today in a bid to bring Israel and Egypt closer together. President Zelman Shazar, Premier Golda Meir, members of her cabinet and the entire diplomatic corps were on hand to greet the Nigerian head of state, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, and Presidents Leopold Senghor of Senegal and Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon at Lyda International Airport.

President Joseph Mobutu of Zaire, formerly the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), arrived an hour after the three other heads of state. Acting as spokesman for the group, Mr. Senghor told his Israeli hosts, "Our wish is to try to find in these talks a way to help the people of the area in the search for peace."

"Africa decided at the last meeting of the Organization of African Unity, at Addis Ababa, to send us here as ambassadors of peace," he said.

A New Peace

"We hope to help to create a new peace in the Middle East," he said. "We have no intention of trying to replace the big powers or even the United Nations (special envoy) Gunnar V. Jarring. The basis for our search for a settlement will be United Nations Resolution Number 242."

The resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory, and a declaration of non-belligerence by the Arabs, among other things.

Soon after a 21-gun salute and the playing of national anthems, pink and blue leaflets fluttered

from the balcony of the airport down among diplomats standing before a red carpet.

The leaflets, distributed by the Jewish Defense League, protested the Israeli government's welcome of Gen. Gowon, saying he "believes in and has practiced the use of genocide in the Nigerian civil war in which nearly the entire population of Biafra was massacred."

A police spokesman said later that four members of the league were arrested on the airport balcony.

Israeli officials said the government hoped the presidents would limit themselves to bringing about peace talks with Egypt rather than recommending their own peace formula. Israel rejects all outside attempts to put peace proposals before Jerusalem and Cairo.

After four working sessions with Mrs. Meir and members of her cabinet, a state dinner and a reception, the African statesmen will leave for Cairo Friday.

Dayan Discloses Guerrilla Tolls

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2 (AP)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan disclosed today that Israeli forces have killed 37 Arab guerrillas and arrested 361 suspects in the occupied Gaza Strip in the past three months.

Replying to questions in the Knesset he said that in the past six months another 37 guerrillas were killed infiltrating from Syria and Lebanon.

Gen. Dayan also said 3,887 guerrillas are held in Israeli prisons.

Well-Guarded Queen Opens Parliament

Heaviest Security In Fear of Bombings

(Continued from Page 1)

Lords on the arm of Prince Philip. Accompanied by Prince Charles, they followed the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, who walked backwards from the hall, a tradition passed on from Norman times.

The queen's uncle, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Princess Margaret and her husband, the Earl of Snowdon, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent followed in the procession of dignitaries.

Shedding her robes and crown in an anteroom, the queen walked out of the House of Lords and into the royal carriage. The sky was cloudless, the air crisp.

Close Guard

Police and guardsmen stood at three-foot intervals. Special Branch detectives scanned the roof of Westminster Abbey, across the street, where five workmen peered from scaffolding.

Police restricted persons near the House of Lords entrance to those with press or other special passes. Police turned away one member of Parliament, who forgot his special pass, until senior officers identified him.

The queen appeared undisturbed by the precautions. The Big Ben clocktower tolled the noon hour as she was driven past Parliament, back to Buckingham Palace, smiling and waving to flag-waving and cheering on-lookers.

Following the ceremony, Mr. Heath led off the opening debate by promising that Britain, from now on, will be able to take a growing role in shaping the future of Europe.

The new session of Parliament is expected to produce months of hard-fought battles on legislation aimed at bringing Britain into the Common Market.

Labor party leader Harold Wilson attacked the queen's speech as "complacent, ossified and wrong-headed."

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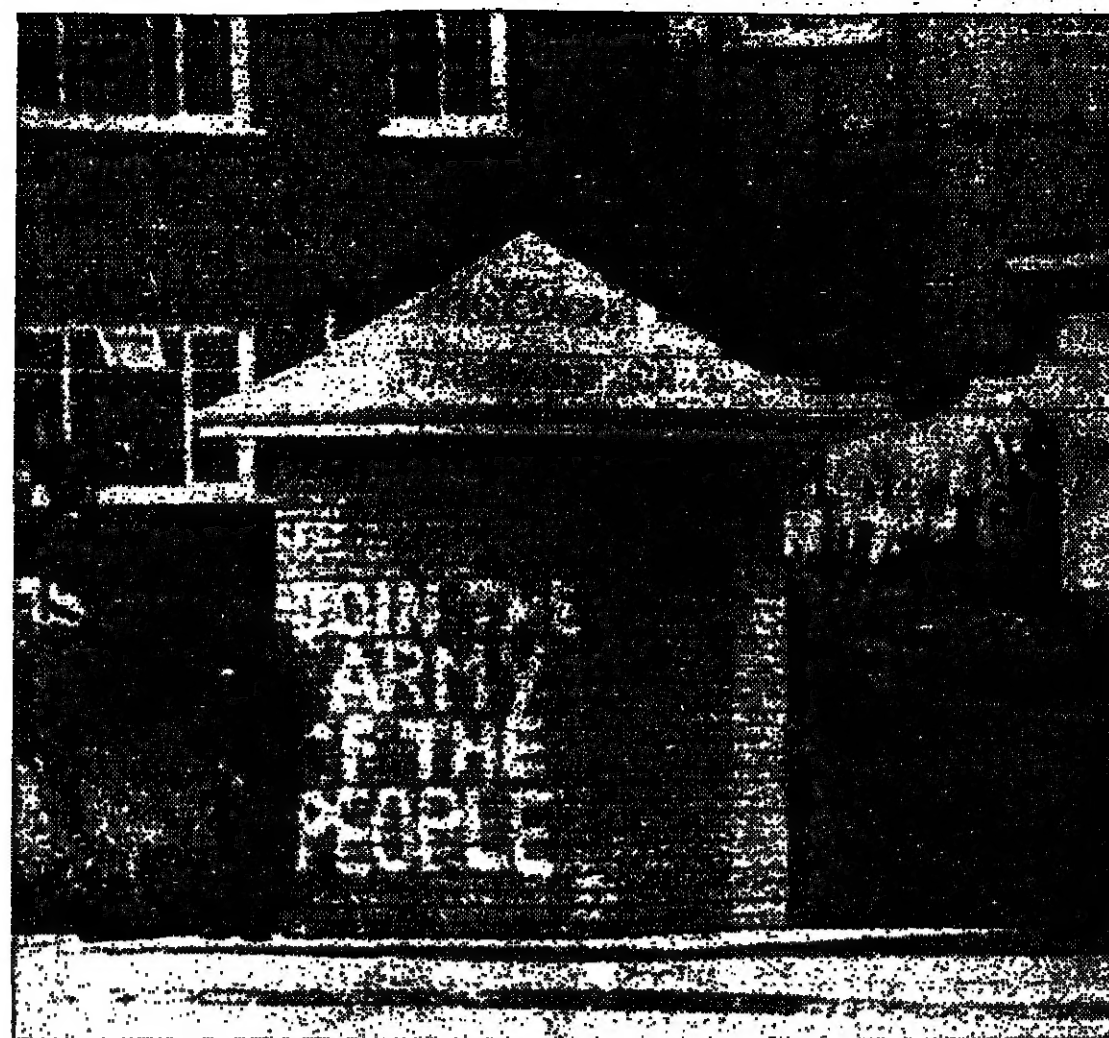
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IRISH SIGN—British soldier using brick hut as shelter during yesterday's disturbances in Londonderry. The writing on the wall does not refer to his army.

2 Die, 35 Hurt in Belfast Bomb Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

In the incident but refused to say if he was the escaping bomber who was reported to have been wounded. When word of the arrest spread, the crowd shouted: "Give him to us! Let us deal with him."

The digging went on under floodlights and drizzling rain. Again and again, an army bulldozer pushed aside mounds of shattered bricks and beams and searchers moved forward to poke through freshly upturned rubble.

A fireman emerged from the rubble, his hands bloody from the digging. A first-aid man bandaged them and he went back to digging.

"We've no idea how many may be in there," a fireman said, gesturing with his bandaged hand at the wreckage. "We'll dig all night, brick by brick, if necessary."

Earlier, explosions severed the main Belfast-Dublin rail line and a Belfast youth employment center. The capital's largest police division threatened a strike unless the government returns guns and armored cars.

Earlier today, British troops in Belfast came under fire from a

gunman blazing away from behind a group of children. The shots missed and the gunman hurled a grenade, which failed to explode.

Police reported that a sniper's bullet went through a police

vehicle in the Roman Catholic Lower Falls area but that none of the occupants was hurt.

In a continuing series of arrests, 16 men and a woman were taken into custody in three areas of Belfast.

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Lull in Ground Fighting

U.S. Jet Attacks Missile In North; 70th Strike in

SAIGON, Nov. 2 (AP)—A U.S. Navy fighter-bomber today carried out the 70th strike inside North Vietnam this year after two surface-to-air missiles were fired at it, the U.S. Command announced.

The command said there was no damage to the carrier-based A-6 Intruder in the exchange of missiles 105 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone.

The Navy plane fired one air-to-ground missile at the North Vietnamese site, the command said. Results of the attack were not announced.

No Trail Bombed

The A-6 was on a bombing mission along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in neighboring Laos when the missiles were fired from a site 33 miles north of the Muga Pass.

Many of the 70 air strikes inside North Vietnam this year have been triggered by American air attacks against the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Yesterday, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong gunners shot down two U.S. helicopters in the Central Highlands, raising American aircraft losses in the Indochina war to 8,004.

One crewman was wounded in the crashes of an OH-6 light observation helicopter 37 miles west of Pleiku and a UH-1 Huey transport 34 miles northwest of Kon Tum.

Ground Fighting Lull

Ground fighting remained in a lull with only small clashes reported, but the U.S. Command said helicopter gunships killed 24 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in the Mekong Delta.

U.S. B-52 bombers were again diverted to targets in Laos and Cambodia because of the low level of fighting in South Vietnam.

Cambodians Break Siege

PRAKHAMP, Cambodia, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—A Cambodian armored column today broke through encircling Communist troops to end a week-long siege of this township straddling strategic Highway 6.

After smashing through the Cambodians had pounded the positions of the 10th North Vietnamese and Viet Cong siege battalions for 34 hours.

The relief of Prakhamp, 56 miles north of Phnom Penh, was the government's first success in breaking up big Communist concentrations which have built up in the rear of the government's Highway-6 offensive.

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ing northward along a have wrested a narrow territory with vulnerable links from the Communist attacks on the rear positions threatening the war operation.

Bucher G POW Ad To Penta

By George C.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Sen. Frank Lautenberg today made a quiet Pentagon last week to ask that American prisoners of war be released.

His interview, on Wednesday in two Pentagon offices, is the team's director of intensive effort to way for POWs if they suddenly decide to re in large numbers.

Roger E. Shields, 5 the Prisoners of War in Action. That making that statement an interview at the stressed that he had a tion to indicate any's was imminent.

Rehabilitation

However, Mr. Shields with the Vietnam war down rapidly, it was the Defense Department's its repatriation while continuing to a habilitation plan.

Comdr. Bucher spent as a prisoner of the 3 ans in 1968. He through a long Navy which he broke as times in des tortures endured by men. The Navy has t ing since January 1, ments for medical crewmen for their while imprisoned.

Mr. Shields said t Bucher, the skipper Pueblo, was interview of a broad sampling ease the eventual tr POWs from America war into civilian life.

The only other P. master interview was tagon's POW Task Quartermaster Charles Jr. He came from C Washington with Com and was interviewed day.

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Bishops' Synod Starts Voting On Celibacy, Married Priests

(Continued from Page 1)

to set the tone of the synod working papers, without full control by the bishops themselves.

After tonight's voting, the synod presidency appointed eight prelates to count votes on the priesthood document and three prelates to tally the votes for the new council.

On the priesthood document, delegates could vote "placet" (it pleases me), "non placet" (it does not please me) or "placet iuxta modum" (it pleases me with reservations). In the last case, prelates were obliged to put their reservations in writing.

The scrutiny committee was charged with compiling all reser-

vations into a single document for another vote later in the week.

The results of the synod are not binding on Pope Paul VI, but Vatican sources said he "certainly" would consider the views of delegates.

Ukrainians Defiant

ROME, Nov. 2 (AP)—Ukrainian Catholic bishops formally professed devotion to Pope Paul VI today but refused to disband a synod convened in defiance of a Vatican ban on such a meeting.

They said they were acting within rights granted them by the Second Vatican Council.

Josef Cardinal Slipyi—the Ukrainians' "major archbishop" convened the synod Sunday night with 16 other Ukrainian bishops prelates from North and South America and Europe.

The Ukrainian bishops claim they have a right to hold such "legislative" assemblies under Cardinal Slipyi even though he is absent from his diocese in Lvov, in the Soviet Ukraine. The cardinal was exiled to the Vatican in 1963 after his release from a Soviet prison camp.

The Vatican says that the power to conduct such synods is restricted to the territory of the Ukrainian Rite—the Soviet Union. It says Ukrainians elsewhere are under the direct jurisdiction of the Holy See, not of Cardinal Slipyi, who has tried and failed to be named a patriarch.

Mr. Volpe was in Romania to sign a memorandum of understanding on research cooperation with the Romanian Transport Ministry.

A LOT OF LITTLE THINGS ADD UP TO THE FINEST HOTELS IN BERLIN, DÜSSELDORF AND MAINZ.

A PLACE TO PARK WHEN YOU GET THERE.

CONFERENCE ROOMS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS MEETINGS SO THAT YOU CAN ENJOY THE CONVENIENCE AND PRESTIGE OF A HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTEL AS YOUR BUSINESS HEADQUARTERS WHEN YOU TRAVEL.

YEAR-AROUND CLIMATE CONTROL TO GIVE YOU BOTH COMFORT AND QUIET.

ROOM SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY BECAUSE YOU ARE OUR GUEST 24 HOURS A DAY.

BERLIN HILTON
Experienced travelers appreciate the newly redecorated rooms, business travelers appreciate the conference and meeting facilities, and everyone appreciates the Golden West restaurant's American stocks. From \$12.14 single, \$18.75 double.

DÜSSELDORF HILTON
In this businessman's city, this is the businessman's hotel. Less than 10 minutes from the airport or the center of the city. Düsseldorf's finest business meeting facilities and an enclosed, heated pool and sauna for after-business relaxation. From \$18.75 single, \$25.40 double.

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Probably the finest and most flexible conference facilities in Europe. And it's closer to Frankfurt airport than is Frankfurt. Close to everywhere else, too, at a hub of rail and Autobahn routes. From \$14.35 single, \$18.75 double.

For reservations call your travel agent, Hilton Reservation Service or any Hilton International hotel.

Rates quoted do not include service and local taxes.

HILTON INTERNATIONAL

McGovern Sees UN China Vote As U.S. Victory

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—A contender for the 1972 Democratic presidential nomination said today that the United Nations "made the proper choice" in voting to seat Communist China and oust Taiwan.

"I believe the outcome can be a substantive victory for the United States just as much as it was a victory for the supporters of the Albanian resolution," Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., said at a news conference at the UN.

"It is in our interests for the People's Republic of China to assume its proper role in the United Nations. If this development produces nothing more than better understanding of the issues which divide us, it will begin at least to overcome two decades of myths on both sides..."

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Pakistan Again Asks Thant's Aid For India Peace

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (Reuters)—Pakistan yesterday renewed its call for UN Secretary-General U Thant to use his good offices to ensure peace between India and Pakistan.

Mahmud Ali, the head of Pakistan's delegation to the UN General Assembly, made the request at a meeting with Mr. Thant today.

Mr. Ali told correspondents after the meeting that the situation along the Indo-Pakistani borders had worsened recently, and added: "It could lead to war."

on House Proposal

Panel Bars Nixon Bid
Centives to Exporters

ON Nov. 2 (UPI)—The Finance Committee rejected the administration proposal to provide tax incentives to U.S. firms to export.

Long, D. La., the chairman, said that the administration proposal to provide tax incentives to U.S. firms to export was "a vote in the middle."

Under the modified House proposal, this tax deferral treatment is limited to the extent of the increase in the exports of the U.S. over 75 percent of the level of their exports in the years 1969 through 1970.

The Finance Committee's action came as it continued work on President Nixon's Phase 2 tax legislation.

Sen. Long told newsmen that all of the finance panel's seven Republicans, plus Sen. Clinton Anderson, D., N.J., voted for the administration DISC proposal and that it was opposed by eight of the committee's Democrats.

In other action:

● The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the treaty for the return of Okinawa to Japan. The treaty will go to the full Senate for approval.

● The House voted last night to reauthorize the farm credit system. One major innovation would permit the system to provide non-farm credit for the first time.

Federal land banks and production credit associations would be empowered to make non-farm housing loans in rural areas, defined as communities of up to 2,500 persons. The loans would be limited to 75 percent of the total outstanding loans for a given area.

● Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, said that America's rivers had become "the more than sewers to the sea," and urged approval of a multi-billion-dollar program aimed at cleaning up the nation's waters by 1985.

Sen. Muskie made his plea as the Senate began consideration of a water pollution bill designed to eliminate discharges of pollutants into lakes and streams. The cost was estimated at more than \$10 billion.

The legislation would maintain provisions in present law aimed at cleaning up all waters in the country by forcing states to set clean-water standards acceptable to the government by 1974.

● The Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to give President Nixon additional discretionary tools, through the tax system, to bring pressure on foreign governments to follow the international economic policies desired by the United States.

Specifically, the committee said the President could reimpose the 10 percent excise tax on automobiles manufactured in any country that discriminates against the importation of American-made cars. The committee did not define precisely what constitutes discrimination.

Many countries, prominent among which are Japan and France, impose taxes based on the weight, wheelbase or horsepower of automobiles and thus effectively raise the cost of large American cars.

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WELL WISHERS—Mississippi gubernatorial candidate Charles Evers being greeted by black and white hands at his campaign headquarters in Jackson on Monday.

Vote Turnout Large in U.S.
In Governor, Mayor Races

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Voters turned out in large numbers today to choose mayors in eight major cities and governors in two states, including Mississippi, where civil rights leader Charles Evers sought election as the first black governor in U.S. history.

These were the first widespread elections in which 18 to 20-year-old Americans could have a significant impact.

Extremely heavy balloting in Cleveland strengthened the likelihood that independent candidate Arnold R. Finkney, the black president of the city Board of Education, would beat Democratic and Republican opponents and succeed outgoing black Mayor Carl T. Stokes.

Rain in Philadelphia enhanced the chances of former Police Commissioner Frank L. Rizzo, a strong "law and order" candidate, over his Republican challenger, W. Thatcher Longstrech.

The outcome will be watched closely in some areas as forecasting voter leanings in the 1972 presidential election year and for the impact—if any—of newly enfranchised young people.

In Mississippi, whites held an overwhelming edge in voter registration for the gubernatorial election, in which Mr. Evers, the independent black mayor of Fayette, faced Democrat William L. Waller, a Jackson lawyer who avoided racial appeals during the campaign.

One of the largest voter turnouts in Kentucky history, nearly one million, was expected in a four-way contest for governor. The major candidates were Republican Thomas E. Emertson and Democratic L. Gov. Wendell H. Ford.

In San Francisco, incumbent Mayor Joseph L. Alioto, indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of bribery and conspiracy, is the favorite in a race in which he has nine opponents.

Richard G. Hatcher, the black mayor of Gary, Indiana, is tipped to keep the post.

The mayoral election in Boston pits Democrat incumbent Kevin White against Rep. Louise Day Hicks, also a Democrat. Mrs. Hicks has made political capital during her career by opposing the busing of children to achieve racial balance in schools.

2 Poll Watchers
Duel; One Killed

GOOSE ROCK, Ky., Nov. 2 (UPI)—Two election officials shot it out in a polling place today, deputy sheriffs said, and one was killed and the other wounded.

Clay County authorities said the gunfight followed an argument when one of the election judges challenged a voter during balloting in Kentucky's gubernatorial election.

Killed was John Mills, 74, a retired schoolteacher, who was working as a Republican election judge. James Smith, 39, a Democratic election judge, was wounded in the left hand and admitted to a hospital. No charges were filed, pending investigation by state police.

Paris Meeting to Study
European Drug Traffic

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Representatives of seven European countries will meet Thursday to discuss ways of fighting drug traffic, government officials said today. The meeting will be the first step to European cooperation on anti-drug measures proposed by French President Georges Pompidou in August.

Thirty-five representatives from Great Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg will attend.

Pompidou to Niger, Chad

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI)—President Georges Pompidou will in January make his second trip to Africa in a year, a government spokesman said today. He will visit Niger and Chad.

Angela Davis Trial Shifted
By Court to San Jose, Calif.

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Nov. 2 (UPI)—Judge Richard E. Aronson today transferred the Angela Davis murder trial from here to San Jose, 50 miles south of San Francisco.

Judge Aronson ordered a change of venue because there was a "reasonable likelihood that Mrs. Davis could not receive a fair trial in Marin County."

The judge denied an attempt by the defense to specify San Francisco as the new trial site. He said that the trial would be switched to San Jose in 10 days.

Site of Shootout

Miss Davis is accused of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy in the Aug. 7, 1970, Marin county gun battle that took place at the courthouse where the pretrial proceedings have been held here.

102 U.S. Police
Slain in 10 Mos.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI)—One hundred and two policemen were killed in the first ten months of this year, 11 of them in October, according to the FBI.

Ninety-six percent of the slayings, the FBI said, were with firearms, largely handguns. In the first ten months of last year, 85 policemen were slain.

Tito Calls UN
Best Way to
World Peace

In Los Angeles, He
Also Stresses Aid

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2 (UPI)—President Tito of Yugoslavia, in his only major speech in the United States, urged America yesterday to consider the United Nations as the best vehicle for world peace and to help countries existing in a "sea of poverty and want."

His remarks came at a time when Congress is considering reduction of its foreign aid program and, because of the expulsion of Nationalist China, is being urged to cut its contribution of funds for UN expenses.

Marshal Tito, 79, was to go to Canada today for a five-day visit—thus becoming the second major Communist leader to visit that country recently. Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin visited Canada last week.

Security was expected to be as tight for Marshal Tito as it was for Mr. Kosygin, who was attacked in Ottawa and was the target of demonstrations during his entire stay in Canada.

Talks With Nixon

President Tito has spent the last week meeting with President Nixon and touring the United States.

In an address to more than 2,000 persons at a luncheon of the World Affairs Council here yesterday, Marshal Tito said only the first few sentences in his native language. The remainder was read in English by an interpreter.

"We think the United Nations is the factor of peace to which we should all devote the greatest attention," he said.

"Although the United Nations has not been able to find solutions for problems plaguing the world, mankind continues to place its hopes in this most distinguished world forum and instrument of democratic and equal international cooperation."

U.S. Pay Freeze Not Applied
To Foreign Workers Abroad

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI)—The white-collar pay freeze through next July 1 is strictly a domestic operation.

Rather than risk the ill will of our allies, Uncle Sam has quickly continued to give local raises and cost-of-living adjustments to the 142,000 foreign nationals who serve this government abroad.

The result has been that Americans employed in U.S. defense and Foreign Service posts overseas have had longevity pay increases withheld while processing and authorizing pay boosts for non-Americans they supervise.

Most of the German, Vietnamese, Japanese, Koreans and Italians working for Uncle Sam make less than \$3,500 a year. Their salaries are generally pegged to the local economy (at the request of their own governments). But their governments do insist, and the United States usually agrees, that they be granted local holidays and wage boosts when they come due.

Purely American

When the wage-price freeze was first announced Aug. 15, federal officials gave serious consideration to extending it to the 142,000 non-American employees. But they were told that, balance of payments notwithstanding, it would be more trouble than it was worth to withhold wage increases due. For that reason, the U.S. government decided that the freeze would be purely an American sacrifice.

Foreigners working for the U.S. government in this country, however, have had wages frozen like those of their American counterparts.

In-grade pay raises, which have been frozen since mid-August, will be payable when Phase 1 of the freeze is lifted sometime this month. But none of those payments will be retroactive. Employees who become eligible for them Aug. 15 will get paid only for that day. The nearly three months in between will, in effect, be money lost.

An estimated 162,000 employees are qualifying for the longevity boosts during the Aug. 15-Nov. 13 period.

Few Earn Over \$13,000

Fewer than 100 foreign nationals working overseas for the United States earn more than \$13,000 a year, and only a dozen get more than \$18,500. But whatever their salary, they have received increases due them.

A pay raise of around 6 percent had been scheduled for the 1.3 million government employees here and overseas on Jan. 1. That raise has been delayed until next July, although in-grade increases will be restarted sometime this month.

Meanwhile, union officials have little hope that Congress will approve a bill by Sen. Hiram Fong, R., Hawaii, that would permit some sort of government pay rise in February. Sen. Fong intro-

UN Aid Plan Gets Pledges
Of 119 Countries—But Not U.S.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (AP)—The United Nations Development Program announced, at the end of a daylong pledging conference yesterday, that it expects to have at least \$265 million for its 1972 projects—an increase of \$55 million over the current year.

The United States did not pledge, but the figure announced included an anticipated U.S. contribution of \$85 million, the amount given for the current year.

Ambassador Bernard Zagorin, the American delegate to the conference, said, "Because the U.S. Congress has not completed consideration of U.S. volunteer contributions to international development agencies, I am unable to announce a pledge at this time."

The Senate voted last week to kill the Nixon administration's foreign-aid authorization bill, which specified voluntary contributions.

GAO Says 130,000
In U.S. Military
May Be Alcoholics

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Congressional investigators say that there are an estimated 130,000 alcoholics in the U.S. armed forces and that the Pentagon has done little to treat them, preferring punishment instead.

A report today by the General Accounting Office said that the Defense Department could save thousands of careers and at least \$150 million a year by treating and rehabilitating alcoholics as it now does drug users.

The GAO recommended a comprehensive alcoholism-control program. The GAO said that it found hospital commanders who "believed that chronic alcoholism and problem drinking represented moral and spiritual deficiency."

The GAO study was made at the request of the Senate subcommittee on alcoholism and narcotics headed by Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa.

Senators Ask UN Reform

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—A bipartisan group of 63 senators yesterday backed a resolution urging the United States to take the initiative in calling an international conference to consider reforming the United Nations.

The coalition, which includes senators who last week urged a reduction in U.S. contributions to the world organization, is seeking fundamental changes in the UN Charter, including representation and voting in the General Assembly, UN financing and the role of the Security Council.

Sen. Allen Cranston, D., Calif., who is the chief sponsor of the resolution, told a press conference that over 70 senators have expressed a strong wish for changes to strengthen the United Nations.

No Accord

He added, however, that there is no agreement on the changes that should be made.

A major proposal by Sen. Cranston calls for weighted voting in the UN, giving countries with the biggest populations the greatest say.

"If (the United Nations) must get away from the one vote per nation," Sen. Cranston said.

GI Drives Truck
To East Germany

BAYREUTH, West Germany, Nov. 2 (UPI)—An American soldier drove an Army truck across the border into East Germany Friday and vanished, an Army spokesman said today.

The spokesman identified the soldier as Spec. 4 David Fields, 26, of Madison, Wis., stationed at Bayreuth with the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment. Armored cars and jeeps of the regiment regularly patrol the nearby East German frontier.

Spec. 4 Fields drove a 1969 Dodge truck across a guarded road crossing at Ruedelsheim, near Hof, 36 miles northeast of Bayreuth, the spokesman said.

So far there has been no indication whether the soldier requested asylum from the East German Communists. The East Germans have kept silent on the incident, and the vehicle has not been returned.

Mintoff to Bucharest

ROME, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff left here for Bucharest today for an official visit to Romania, Mr. Mintoff, who arrived yesterday for a one-day stopover in Rome, is expected to visit Britain and West Germany later.

Workers Go
Back to Jobs
In Barcelona

BARCELONA, Nov. 2 (Reuters)—Workers returned to their jobs at the Seat car factory here today in spite of the reported death of a colleague last night, which had been expected to prolong labor unrest here.

For the first time in almost two weeks, Seat assembly lines were rolling, according to an announcement from the management. It said the entire morning shift turned up, and full normality had returned to the strike-plagued plant.

It was the morning shift that first walked out on Oct. 18 to demand reinstatement of 25 men fired last June for taking part in an earlier strike.

The walkout led to clashes with police, during which a worker, Antonio Ruiz Villalba, was shot. Last night he was reported to have died of his wound.

After subsequent stoppages by the Seat morning shift and sympathy strikes by the afternoon and evening crews, about 10,000 of the factory's 18,000 assembly-line workers were suspended without pay.

The suspensions ended yesterday, but labor sources had predicted last night that because of Mr. Ruiz's death it was unlikely that any of the men would return today to the factory, where vehicles are manufactured under license from the Fiat company of Italy.

The Seat strike has been accompanied by sporadic sympathy stoppages throughout the city.

A walkout by drivers and conductors which last week brought Barcelona's bus system to a halt apparently ended today when most of the men reported for work.

Workers Go
Back to Jobs
In Barcelona

Auto Plant Reopens
Despite Man's Death

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15 Army Rockets
Stolen in Hanau

HANAU, West Germany, Nov. 2 (UPI)—The U.S. Army today reported 15 anti-tank rockets missing from a barracks in this Frankfurt suburb. They were presumed to have been stolen.

A Third Armored Division communiqué said the rockets were found to be missing Friday from the ammunition storage bunker at Fliegerhorst Barracks. It described them as M-72 anti-tank weapons, designed to be fired from small hand-held rocket launchers.

Military police and German criminal police were cooperating in the hunt for the rockets, the communiqué said.

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New Directions in Foreign Aid

It is evident from reports emanating from Monday's closed-door meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee that members are having second thoughts on the Senate's rash vote to kill the foreign aid authorization bill. But it is equally apparent that there is nothing approaching agreement on the new directions foreign aid must take in order to muster adequate support in the Congress.

Sen. Fulbright and others are talking in terms of stop-gap legislation that would emphasize humanitarian programs—particularly those administered by international institutions—and greatly reduce the military component of aid, which accounts for more than half of the administration's foreign assistance package. There is merit in this approach, but it is doubtful whether a bill tailored to Mr. Fulbright's exacting requirements could command a majority at this time, especially in view of the support the administration was able to rally behind its military proposals before Friday's final negative vote.

It would be equally unrealistic for the administration to try now to ram the foreign aid bill through the Senate in anything like its present form. Although it was not the only factor by any means, an important component of the administration's defeat on the aid bill was congressional and national disillusionment with presidential policies involving heavy military support for authoritarian governments, particularly in Southeast Asia. Unless there is some revision of these policies, and of the aid requests that are designed to support them, there is little hope for rebuilding a congressional consensus in support of a broad foreign assistance program, even with the sweeping

reorganization proposed last year by the Peterson Commission.

A period of hard bargaining is ahead in which both the President and his congressional critics will have to make concessions. In the meantime, to prevent a national disgrace from turning into an international disaster, it is essential that Congress act promptly to keep the foreign aid machinery intact through another continuing resolution, extending the aid program at current levels beyond the Nov. 15 expiration date. In view of the depth of current disagreements, such an extension should allow at least 90 days for tempers to cool and for thoughtful reappraisal.

There is also need for prompt action to provide supplemental funds, as already requested by the administration, to help care for the nine million or more Pakistani refugees. There surely can be no quarrel over this urgent humanitarian need.

In reconsidering foreign aid, it would be helpful if both Congress and the administration disabused themselves of a myth that has been irresponsibly fostered lately by both the President and some of AID's congressional critics—the notion that the United States is bearing more than its share of the international development burden rightly assumed by the "have" nations for sharing with the "have nots."

Although the United States is still the largest contributor in absolute terms to overseas development programs, the U.S. contribution measured in terms of ability to pay—aid as a percentage of Gross National Product—ranks 12th among the 16 aid-donor nations. There is no place for pride or self-pity in this performance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mrs. Gandhi's Visit

Mrs. Gandhi's arrival gives President Nixon the chance to get Indian-American relations out of the tailspin they've been in since the United States began condoning, if not quite endorsing, Pakistan's expulsion of some nine million refugees into India—a movement of people and misery, by the way, which has made war talk in the subcontinent ring louder than it has for years. That Indian-American relations are in a tailspin is apparent. The governments are all but openly snapping at each other and, at least on the Indian side, popular support for continuing a previously deep and friendly association has diminished sharply. This can only disturb those who believe that a good relationship between the world's strongest democracy and the largest is essential to the interests of both.

There are perhaps three things that Mr. Nixon might consider. The first is to assure Prime Minister Gandhi that the direct supply of American arms to Pakistan will halt. The amount of arms affected would be trivial; whatever supplies might still be deemed necessary could be routed through third countries. But a halt would remove the most conspicuous and, in India, the most

maddening symbol of American favor for Pakistan.

Secondly, Mrs. Gandhi deserves American assurance that the Aid India Consortium will treat India's refugees load not merely as a costly relief burden in itself but as a heavy drag on the country's whole economic development. Pakistan declared a moratorium on its debts; the United States acquiesced. Does fairness not argue that India should be "rewarded" for continuing to pay its debts on schedule?

Finally, Mr. Nixon has got to do some sympathetic listening. His own aides seem to have informed him that the humanitarian crisis on the subcontinent arises essentially from the general condition of poverty and from last year's cyclone, and that the political crisis is owed to India's aid and encouragement to the Bengali insurgents. Mrs. Gandhi will be able to offer a perspective closer to reality—namely, that the humanitarian and political disasters alike are chiefly of the Pakistan government's own making and that their resolution will require the kind of changes in Pakistani policy which only American urging can help bring about.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Nixon's Peking Visit

The declarations of Mr. Nixon's adviser indicate that preparations for the presidential visit to China are more difficult than expected. Mr. Nixon was generally expected to go to Peking before the end of the year. Before leaving for the Chinese capital, Mr. Kissinger had moreover asserted that the date of the Nixon visit would be announced "shortly after" his return. He has also shown caution on the results to be expected from the visit. The Peking talks, he said, will probably not solve "most of the problems" between the two countries. According to Mr. Kissinger, the conversations will deal only with bilateral problems. The Sino-Soviet conflict and the war in Vietnam will not be discussed.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

American Aid

The argument that aid is necessary to American foreign policy conflicts with the growing American conviction that those who said one could not buy friendships were right. The problem is not so simple. Much American aid has produced, not bought, invaluable good will and stability because it has done demonstrable economic and social good—though nearly always in countries which had governments and social structures (like the beneficiaries of the Marshall Plan) capable of using it, and so already well disposed to Western liberalism.

Of the 16 main donor countries, the United States now ranks 12th in scale of giving.

Development aid in 1949 was nearly 3 percent of the American Gross National Product—now it is one-third of 1 percent, according to Mr. McNamara. It can hardly be allowed to fall to nil. But the Senate's warning had better be taken seriously in the wider context.

—From the Times (London).

Britain and Europe

The solid House of Commons majority for British membership in the Common Market is more than just testimony to the brilliant tactics and dogged policy with which Prime Minister Heath brought about this decision against unfavorable circumstances. It is more than just a reaction to the miscalculated opportunism of the Socialist opposition, which will cost its leader Wilson and other Labor politicians considerable loss of prestige and authority.

Behind Britain's "turning to Europe" is an unequivocal political will. England wishes to form its future within the European context—that is, it wishes to have a hand in forming Europe. For centuries it was a guideline of London's policy to prevent the domination of any single superior power on the Continent. This maxim has lost none of its timeliness despite the fact that one of its motives, the empire of a maritime power, is no more and that England is now binding itself to Europe instead of remaining apart from it. Europe needs this policy and this guideline.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 3, 1896

PARIS—In the 45 States of the American Union the people today will quietly go to the polls and decide by their ballots whether Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan is to be President of the United States for the next four years beginning March 4 next. Exciting as the campaign has been and momentous as are the issues involved, it all comes down to, we hope, the common sense victory of William McKinley.

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1921

LONDON—Regarding the Irish Peace Conference, despite the admitted toughness of the present situation, despite the even tougher character of the Ulster prejudice against the South of Ireland, political opinion here tonight is that Mr. Lloyd George will get away with it once more, and get his compromise from both sides. It is to be hoped that within a few days, Ulster leaders will see the light.



The Two-Nixon China Policy

Two Men in the Same Boat

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Many signs indicate that the political power and diplomatic policy of Prime Minister Chou En-lai are on the rise in China, and that the forthcoming visit of President Nixon is directly linked to this.

Chou does seem to be running the People's Republic, but his position has not been firmly established. Therefore, the prospect of new U.S. relations, underlined by the Nixon trip, is a matter of signal importance to the prime minister's personal standing.

China-watching is an arcane and uncertain matter. Nevertheless, China-watchers, although they may disagree in their conclusions, start their analyses of the current situation with the strange events of Sept. 12-13: These touched off separate but contemporaneous chains of military and political events that almost certainly have not finished.

The Jet Crash

On that date, probably at night, a British-made Trident jet of the Chinese civilian airline crashed deep inside the Outer Mongolian People's Republic, apparently due to an accident, not an attack.

It was not a regular scheduled flight and, although a Trident can hold well over 100 passengers plus crew, only nine bodies were found in the wreckage. They were reportedly those of rather young people, including one woman. Mongols protested the violation of its air space and Peking apologized through its embassy there.

Since China has few Tridents it is apparent the persons aboard must have had considerable influence to gain access to the aircraft. One theory is that they commandeered the plane in order to escape after an unsuccessful conspiracy. There had been reports of internal fighting in China prior to and coincidental with that time, and the three armed-services chiefs of staff have since disappeared from public view or mention in their country. The Communist party had been trying to re-establish its authority following the Cultural Revolution, during which Mao Tse-tung used the army to curb it.

Parade Canceled

Although the news leaked only tardily, right after the crash Peking canceled its annual October parade and displays, including pictures of Mao, were taken down. Notably fewer of his famous quotations were cited in the press and recently the public cult of Maoism has clearly been waning.

Mao, appearing very feeble, has been seen only once since mid-September—at the time of Emperor Haile Selassie's visit. When a Chinese delegation came to France last month, not a single member wore his customary Mao button or even once mentioned the Communist chief's name.

Meanwhile, an awaited People's National Assembly was not convened. Lin Biao, army commander and Mao's designated successor, has been kept from the public eye. A few days ago his picture appeared for the first time since the crash—in a magazine circulated abroad but not inside China. The army chief of staff, Gen. Huang Yung-sheng, was published in the same issue. There has been rivalry between

so-called leftist groups and others ever since Mao confided as much to a visitor in December, 1970. The leftists seem to have been losing power positions.

Nevertheless, Peking's agreement to receive Nixon may have revived old quarrels. There is speculation that the far left complains that China risks giving the appearance of ending its battle against materialism, abandoning its revolutionary line and cooling off on Vietnam.

Since Chou is involved in the Nixon visit far more than any other Chinese, his reputation is at stake. He must prove China will gain from the affair. He was pleased to be able to demonstrate that, since announcement of the President's trip, China has been admitted to the UN. After the

vote was announced, the smiling prime minister appeared at an Iranian Embassy reception and toasted everyone in sight.

But there is no conclusive evidence that the struggle everyone suspects to be taking place can yet be considered over. Kang Sheng, chief of the Communist party security apparatus, was also mentioned with Lin and Huang in the magazine for foreign consumption only. The fact that it isn't distributed in China merely adds to the confusion.

About all we know is that Chou seems to be running the show, in the shadow of a faltering Mao, and that he appears to depend on a successful colloquy with Nixon as much as Nixon's own political future relies on a deal with Chou.

The High Road to the Great Wall

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK—When Henry Kissinger and his 13 aides drove into Peking airport Oct. 26 to board their presidential Boeing-707 for Washington, they noticed something missing: the huge billboard that had faced them on arrival six days before. Gone were the 40-foot-high Chinese characters, each mounted on a wooden framework, that proclaimed: "Oppose U.S. Imperialism and All Its Running Dogs!"

Earlier, they found that Peking's diplomatic store, the Anti-Imperialist Shop, had been renamed the Friendship Shop since Mr. Kissinger's visit in July. The Anti-Imperialist Hospital was now the Friendship Hospital and the same change reportedly had been made elsewhere.

None of this, of course, means that friendship has replaced official antagonism, nor that the anti-American slogans that blanket China are all coming down. Nevertheless, symbolic gestures can play a valuable role in the new Chinese-American relationship.

The chief danger at the moment, as Japan warned the United Nations last month, is that the expulsion of Taiwan at Peking's demand could interrupt an "orderly process of evolution" and bring "an abrupt change in the delicate international situation prevailing in the Far East."

Larger Issue

For evolution toward a negotiated settlement between Taipei and Peking, rather than reunion by force, lies at the very origin of the China-United States effort to wind down a 21-year confrontation. It is an effort for peace that dwarfs UN membership issues.

The origin of that effort lies in a little-known episode in the fall of 1949. A China desk officer in the State Department learned that the Pentagon for budget reasons was planning to discontinue regular naval patrolling of the Taiwan Strait—a practice begun when President Truman interposed the Seventh Fleet in 1950 during the Korean war.

Suspension of the Taiwan Strait patrol had long been one of the major "signals" suggested by China analysts, along with trade and travel liberalization, to entice Peking into a serious dialogue. Peking's main conditions for improvement of relations were termination of United States "occupation" of Taiwan and the Strait.

But the Pentagon and the White House hesitated, although the defense of Taiwan depended on the U.S. security treaty and the carriers and cruisers of the Seventh Fleet, not on the two destroyers in the Taiwan Strait or the few thousand American logistical troops on the island.

Moreover, while Communist China had always refused to renounce the use of force to regain Taiwan—Washington's precondition for recognition—it had never acquired enough sea or air lift for an invasion. It hinted instead that the issue could be resolved by peaceful means once Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, now 84, was gone.

In these circumstances, Secretary of State Rogers on Nov. 7, 1969, secretly cabled the American Embassies in Tokyo, Seoul and Taipei to notify those governments that the regular Taiwan Strait patrol would be discontinued for budget reasons on Nov. 15. Taipei complained bitterly in private.

But within days after the unannounced suspension of the destroyer patrol, Peking's representatives in Hong Kong were asking whether the move had any significance. They were assured that it had.

A Key Moment

It was a propitious moment for the Nixon administration's year-long effort to open talks with China. Peking wanted a counterbalance for its impending border negotiations with Moscow, arranged after repeated frontier clashes and an indirect Soviet threat of a pre-emptive nuclear strike. By Dec. 11, procedural Chinese-American discussions were under way in Warsaw, followed by

At Princeton Conference

The FBI Revalue

By Joseph Kraft

PRINCETON, N.J.—Anybody interested in the cooling national temperature should examine the conference on the FBI which took place here in Princeton last weekend. For what shaped up as an exercise in "radical chic" attack turned out to have a story line a good deal less predictable than expected.

In the course of the conference the achievements of the bureau were abundantly highlighted, and sympathetic attention was directed to its future problems. One thing that finally emerged was a sense that running the bureau well would be harder than ever once J. Edgar Hoover finally stepped down.

At the outset, to be sure, there was plenty of uncritical criticism of the bureau. The Committee for Public Justice, which sponsored the conference along with the Department of Politics at Princeton University, had put together a speakers' list dominated by professional haters of the FBI. And in the opening sessions they did their stuff.

J. J. Stone delivered a paper detailing what he asserted was the bureau's role as a political police system, beginning with the Palmer raids back in 1919 and 1920. Frank Donner of the American Civil Liberties Union and Prof. Thomas Emerson of the Yale Law School set out in abundant detail a record of violations by the bureau of the basic liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

An overheated account of J. Edgar Hoover as publicity-seeker was delivered by Robert Sherrill of The Nation magazine. And many of the charges were backed up by a group of former agents and informers for the FBI who had been assembled for the occasion.

But Prof. Duane Lockard of the Princeton faculty took sharp exception to putting J. Edgar Hoover on trial. And a series of participants, many with practical experience in law enforcement, directed the conference to concrete cases.

Burke Marshall and John Doar—two former assistant attorneys general under John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson—addressed the prime minister of the bureau and civil rights. Marshall argued that the bureau had moved into the field no slower than the rest of the United States government. Doar

in a detailed paper by Dorothy Landsberg, once the bureau was rights. It "demonstrated the toughest law assignments imagine how and why it has reputation for thoroughness and toughness and responsible law enforcement."

Two very tough for prosecutors, William J. Williams, Hunter, to FBI as an investigator. While they found a particularly in going ganized crime, their port was that the quire of very high qu

Past Work P

A bunch of local I ment officers exami tion of the bureau's police department the country. They bureau's role in int systematic work in the complained that the not doing that work that Law Enforcement Administration, who posed to do the job, w writing agency with fluence on police ay

Throughout the moreover, Walter Pin nalist with extensiv around the Congress phasing the role federal officials play the bureau's work. B to show repeatedly t reas had acted in things done or no Presidents and senio gressmen.

Nobody can say dence what emerged conference in the end the FBI was disc normal way—not as landish field. There deal of concern—vot ularly by Roger Wilk lawyer who had sen Justice Department w of assistant attorne about keeping the bu a high level of per the future.

Above all, the hre made a scapegoat. In point, what had stars gress of militant o was warned by John t attack the FBI sim we feel more comfor ing bureaucracy in ing ourselves."

Letters

U.S. Power

James Reston's article (NYT, Oct. 28) states that the entrance of Peking on the UN stage does not diminish U.S. power. But what power does he believe we have in the UN anyway?

If we go back to the Korean war, as a basic period in history, to measure our power, we find "the good old U.S." alone supplied 90 percent of the men and war supplies. Since then there

have been other events; to name a few, upheaval and today's V and Communist infl Cambodia and Thaila was our checkmate pe UN to stop Communis there?

Now and then we in the UN, but nev founding historical The UN's role of of course, a praise. But the fact is that bation has been mu more notch since P mission, to meet Mos table of worldwide control. U.S. power, of it, must be realized what it is: Missing is CHARLES C.

Sartre

Georgette Harper, in voluted attack on Wil non's article on Sartre 30, demonstrates one young's inability to history by confusing and its aftermath w (when, in this century ways produced the op dition), and by her bis that Sartre is somehow friend.

As to the latter abou are the endless exam apologies for Stalin's numerous to cite here suffice: In 1948, whe of the Siberian death founding existence b manifest and detailed, sionately argued that evidence should be sup as not to disillusion the nist faithful in France. With occasional hes has ever remained the totalitarian intolerance, so long as it from the "Left." MILAN S

Who's a Pi

Impossible to tell if f of Munich Letters, H is male or female, but the writer is one o Snoopy did him (or her same issue: the secret stock is male, Conch Warren is male, his vivism jumped to the that a secretary is f H is female, his nola made the same is B. AND

At Princeton
The FBI
By Joseph
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Nov. 2 (UPI)—
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GROUND—BEA planes lined up at Heathrow on 2d day of ground workers' strike.

Thousands of Passengers Again Stranded

Heathrow Airport Still Tied Up by Strike

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI)—A
labor dispute brought operations
at London's Heathrow Airport to
a virtual halt today, forcing the
cancellation of dozens of flights
and stranding thousands of pas-
sengers.

UN Unit Hits
S. Africa for
Jailing Dean

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2
(Reuters).—The General As-
sembly's Special Committee on
Apartheid last night denounced
the five-year jail sentence passed
on the Anglican dean of Johannes-
burg and called for an
international judicial inquiry
into "ill-treatment and torture of
prisoners by the South African
regime."

The committee said the con-
viction of the dean, the Very
Rev. Gonville French-Beytagh,
under the Suppression of Com-
munist Act shows the extent to
which South Africa will go "to
stifle all opposition to its racist
policies."

The committee paid tribute to
Dean French-Beytagh and called
on all governments and on world
public opinion to denounce his
conviction.

The committee's statement ex-
pressed anxiety over continuing
reports of ill-treatment and tor-
ture of political prisoners and
detainees in South Africa.

It said Ahmad Timol died
"under the most suspicious cir-
cumstances during interrogation
under police custody on Oct. 27."
Mr. Timol fell from the 10th
floor of the Security Police head-
quarters in Johannesburg. Po-
lice said it was suicide.

Won't Come Out Alive

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2
(AP).—"I won't come out alive,
you know," said Dean French-
Beytagh today, commenting on
his sentence to five years' im-
prisonment.

Friends of the 59-year-old
cleric, who suffers from a heart
complaint, said he was "extre-
mely angry" at the verdict of the
Supreme Court yesterday.

They added that the dean
hoped to take a vacation and
travel around the country, pend-
ing appeal, to say farewell to his
friends.

Another Cleric in Court

PRETORIA, Nov. 2 (Reuters).
—A Presbyterian minister, the
Rev. Ian Thompson, who shout-
ed that he too was guilty when
the Anglican dean of Johannes-
burg was sentenced to five years'
imprisonment yesterday, appear-
ed in court today charged with
contempt of court.

After a brief hearing the case
was postponed to Nov. 16, and
the minister was released on his
own recognizance.

Rippon, in Bonn,
Says U.S. Stirs
Recession Fears

BONN, Nov. 2 (AP).—Geoffrey
Rippon, Britain's minister for Eu-
ropean affairs, said today that
recent U.S. economic moves have
triggered fears of a recession
which would threaten the welfare
of the whole world.

He said Europeans must ul-
timately take on a greater share
of the Western defense burden
while, at the same time, "We can-
not hope, nor do we wish in any
sense, to replace the American
military presence in Europe."

Mr. Rippon made the remarks
in a prepared lecture to the Ger-
man Society for Foreign Policy. It
was his first public speech in Eu-
rope since the House of Commons
approved Britain's entry into the
Common Market.

"The U.S. monetary matters
have given rise to fears that we
are entering in an era of pro-
tectionism between blocs which
will lead to world economic reces-
sion," Mr. Rippon said. "This is
a real danger and one which
would threaten the welfare of
the whole world."

He said he hoped the enlarged
European community will be "a
zone of stability and responsibility
in international affairs and an in-
dustrial unit of the first magni-
tude."

Attacking IATA as 'Malignant Cartel'

Nader Unit Sues CAB Over Air-Fares Fixing

By Christopher D. Lydon
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).
—The fare-setting association of
international airlines — already
beset by internal disputes about
transatlantic discounts and by
the competition of cheap charter
flights—was challenged anew by
a lawsuit here today.

The Aviation Consumer Action
Project—organized last spring by
Ralph Nader—directed its suit
against the Civil Aeronautics
Board. But the real target of the
action was the International Air
Transport Association, known as
IATA, whose secretly negotiated
rate structures have almost in-
variably been approved by the
CAB for the last 25 years.

The 70-page complaint describ-
ed IATA as "an economically
malignant cartel" that has fixed
prices at unreasonably high levels,
stifling competition and the
natural growth of tourism largely
for the benefit of inefficient for-
eign carriers.

Possibly Unconstitutional

The suit argued it is illegal
and possibly unconstitutional for
the CAB to approve IATA's rate
agreements and to let U.S. air-
lines participate in them.

The secret negotiation of fares
violates anti-trust principles and
the open-hearing requirements of
administrative procedure. The
ACAP charged. And to the extent
that high fares restrict the trav-
eling public's movements, it said,
IATA fares also violate a con-
stitutional "right to travel."

The suit said that the Ameri-

can government should enter bi-
lateral negotiations on the fares
for individual routes. Among the
results, ACAP predicted, would be
a strong consumer voice in inter-
national rate-making and fare
reductions of up to 50 percent.

R. Tenney Johnson, the CAB's
general counsel, said he was "be-
fuddled" by the suit. The courts
have left little doubt, he insisted,

about the board's authority to
review IATA rate agreements. But
even if ACAP won its case and the
CAB were forced to disap-
prove the IATA machinery, Mr.
Johnson argued, the court's de-
cision would have no practical
effect on air fares.

With or without the partici-
pation of U.S. carriers, he said,
IATA could agree upon a single
transatlantic fare, for example,
and expect the American com-
petitors on the route—Pan Ameri-
can World Airways and Trans
World Airlines—to meet it.

If Pan Am and TWA sought
to undercut it, Mr. Johnson con-
tinued, IATA members in Europe
could threaten withdrawal of
landing rights for the American
lines.

But, Mr. Nader said in an in-
terview today, the CAB's complete
abandonment would open the way
for a public investigation of inter-
national air rates, which, in turn,
would invite congressional par-
ticipation and add to the pres-
sures for price-cutting reforms.

Auto Collision
At Elysée Palace

PARIS, Nov. 2 (APF).—Two
automobiles used by French cabi-
net ministers collided in the
courtyard of the Elysée Palace
today as a special cabinet meet-
ing came to a close about 6:45
p.m. No one was injured.

One of the cars was that of
Jacques Duhamel, minister of
cultural affairs, who was not in
the auto. Neither was the other
minister, who was not identified,
in his auto. Damage to the cars
was minimal.

They collided as the drivers
prepared to leave the closely
ranged parking ranks to approach
the doorway to pick up the min-
isters as they left the meeting.

French Jet Pilot Killed

TOULON, France, Nov. 2 (Reu-
ters).—A French Navy Crusader
jet blew up shortly after takeoff
near here today, killing its pilot.
The cause of the accident was
not immediately known.

Hardin in Turkey

To Discuss Opium Ban

ANKARA, Nov. 2 (AP).—U.S.
Agriculture Secretary Clifford
Hardin arrived here today to dis-
cuss with Turkish leaders U.S.
aid to develop crops to replace
the opium poppy.

Turkey's government, under
pressure from the United States
and the United Nations, decided
on June 30 to ban opium produc-
tion, a traditional crop in western
Turkey, after 1972.

Foreign exchange has been a businessman's headache long enough!

Let's not kid ourselves.
When dealing with so many foreign
exchange regulations and problems, no
bank can wave a magic wand and make
all your headaches vanish.
But we believe a bank can—and
should—do everything in its power to
help.
We do.
We have branches and offices of
subsidiaries (48 to be exact) all over the
world to keep us abreast of local market
information and regulations.

And Cenflex—our network of for-
eign exchange desks in major money
capitals—allows us to handle transac-
tions efficiently. With instant access to
the varying rates, we can produce the
most attractive exchange rates for our
clients.
But we do considerably more than
this.
We'll sit down with you. And listen.
And really try to iron out your own,
particular problems.
If it's a time of monetary unrest,
for instance, and you ask us to evaluate
your risks, we'll show you all the alter-
natives open to you. Then let you decide
which suits your own business condition
best.
We might even suggest you not
exchange your funds at current rates.
Or give you alternate banking meth-
ods which will do the same job as an ex-
change of funds, at less cost to you.
We might not be able to end all the
headaches of foreign exchange.
But we'll do all in our power to ease
the pain.

16th century woodcut by Hans Baldung suggests that foreign exchange was a headache even 500 years ago.



American Express International Banking Corporation

American Express International Banking Corporation has 48 branches and subsidiaries handling all types of banking transactions all over the world. We're in these major financial centers: Amsterdam, Athens (2), Basel, Bombay, Brussels, Calcutta, Cannes, Chitlagong, Copenhagen, Dacca, Djakarta, Düsseldorf, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Hong Kong, Karachi, Kowloon (2), Lahore, Luxembourg, Lyons, Madrid, Manila, Monte Carlo, Munich, Naples, New Delhi, Nice, Okinawa (2), Paris (2), Phnom Penh, Rome, Rotterdam, Salónica, Taipei, Tokyo, Venice (2), Vienna, Zurich, International Headquarters: 65 Broadway, New York, New York.

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through
Moscow or

over the Pole

to Tokyo

every day
at 13.00

except
Saturday

JAPAN AIR LINES
the worldwide airline of Japan

Contract Reported Between Onassis

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—How can two people as different as Aristotle Onassis and the former Jacqueline Kennedy get along? He loves ouzo and mousaka, she favors steak and milk.

The answer is that they took no chances, according to Christian Cafarakis, for 10 years chief steward on Onassis' yacht, Christina. In a book published recently by Hachette, "Le Fabuleux Onassis" (The Fabulous Onassis), Mr. Cafarakis claims that their marriage contract included 170 clauses.

In Washington, a spokesman for Mr. Onassis today described the report of a marriage contract as "ridiculous," United Press International said.

"Honestly, there's no such thing," said Mrs. Onassis' personal secretary Nancy Tuckerman. "It's really quite unfair and unkind. It's so fabricated."

"She says it's false," Mr. Cafarakis commented today in Paris. "I say it's true. As for the publisher, he's very happy. Fifteen thousand copies in the first edition sold overnight."

The contract, he said, was worked out between their respective lawyers and signed by the couple in New York three days before they were married in 1968 on the island of Skorpios.

Clause 1 stipulates that Onassis would not require Jackie to give him a child, he said. Clause 19 calls for separate rooms. Mr. Cafarakis said that Mr. Onassis is an impossible man to live with. His telephone never stops ringing. Besides, he talks to himself for hours on end—and in Greek, the ex-steward said.

That is why, he said, aboard the Christina, Mrs. Onassis sleeps in her husband's former suite while he moved his quarters to a guest room, "Lesbos." In New York, she lives in her Fifth Avenue apartment, but he kept his suite at the Pierre Hotel.

Clause 7: She must spend all Catholic holidays and summer vacations with her husband but is otherwise free to travel.

Should Mr. Onassis decide to leave his wife, he would have to shell out \$10 million for each married year. But if she leaves him before five years, she will only get \$80 million, plus a \$180,000 yearly alimony for ten years. Should he die while they are still married, she will inherit \$100 million.



Christian Cafarakis and lighter, gift of Aristotle Onassis.

The figures go on and on: \$5,000 for children's expenses, \$10,000 for private expenses, \$6,000 for bodyguards—all in all, \$600,000 that Mr. Onassis is committed to giving his wife every year. That, of course, doesn't include the jewels. According to Mr. Cafarakis, Mrs. Onassis has accumulated 120 bracelets (50 diamonds), 50 pairs of earrings, 300 necklaces and 1,000 rings. Not to mention that pair of gem-studded blue velvet slippers worth \$120,000.

During an interview today, Mr. Cafarakis did not disclose how he knew about the contract. A tall, dark Greek with a crew cut, lively, shrewd dark eyes and a pleasant smile, he said: "After all, I was a butler. People talk when we're around—and sometimes, they leave papers lying around."

All through the book, Mr. Onassis comes out as penny-wise and pound-foolish.

For instance, he would send for a bottle of perfume all the way from New York to Athens, but only order the medium-sized one.

That reportedly made his wife very mad. "Such a long trip for such a small bottle," she snarled, according to Mr. Cafarakis. Or Mr. Onassis has his bread shipped to him from a Paris bakery all over the world, but he has his custom-made shirts cut ultra-long to replace collar and cuffs when they fray.

Mrs. Onassis is described as a hard boss who never communicates with the Greek staff. "We're glad when she has one of her fits," Mr. Cafarakis wrote "because that way, she disappears in her room for at least two days."

She is so finicky that she insists everything be pressed "including her stockings" and her pink satin embroidered sheets must be changed "every time she drops into them, even for a siesta."

According to Mr. Cafarakis, the marriage was on the rocks a year ago. "They're too different," he said. "He likes business and bouzouki. She likes concerts and the jet set. Besides, he has a habit of undoing his necktie and his shoe laces the minute he gets to a restaurant. He is a sailor. He says so himself."

But all is well now. Mr. Cafarakis claims that Mr. Onassis spends less time on business and that his wife is learning to dance the sikiri. And last April she bought him 365 ties at Capri.

Boutique Report

MILAN, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Princess Maria Pia of Savoy, a social reporter for the Milan women's magazine *Eva* Express, said today in a dispatch from Paris that Mrs. Onassis and her sister, Princess Lee Radziwill, are planning to open a boutique in Rome.

PARIS THEATER

New, Vital 'Malade Imaginaire'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Molière's last role proves a prize plum for Jacques Charon in the Comédie-Française's new production of "Le Malade Imaginaire." The skilful Charon plays the health-conscious Argan hilariously to the last quiver of nervous fright before his miraculous recovery in the finale.

The Charon characterization for all its surface buffoonery is deep and subtle, bridging the gap of centuries. His Argan is the contemporary morbid health watcher in nightshirt and carpet slippers of his 17th-century ancestor.

This Argan of Molière is a self-centered neurotic who lurks in everyone, ready to leap to the fore. He howls piteously when left alone and is incapable of listening when in company unless the subject is his physical state. In 1971 he would have added a psychoanalyst to his entourage of resurrection men. But even talk about his health cannot hold him for long from his hurried trips to the cabinet de nécessité, from swallowing his pills every hour, or from missing one of his treatments. Behind the footlights this hypochondriac is a diverting figure of fun, a crashing bore who, thanks to the genius of his creator, emerges as an object lesson.

A transparent scrim of gauze on which is painted the exterior of a baroque mansion veils Argan's bedchamber. Dimly one catches sight of him stooping furtively in a four-poster. The curtain parts and the play begins, a masterpiece of theatrical vitality and comic invention, none of it smothered by production eccentricities.

Directors are often incorrectly praised for "bringing to life" some classic that has survived the centuries. This satire of Molière has been alive and vigorously kicking at superstitious quackery since February 10, 1673, when its author first played it. (He died after the fourth performance.) It is still in fine fettle and without need of directorial first aid. What its staging requires is a "live and let live" policy and director Jean-Laurent Cochet appreciates this. He has mounted it in a fashion that permits the text full range. It plays beautifully and it is beautifully played. Charon portrays the distressed monomaniac to perfection, trembling perpetually under his doctors' orders.

Francis Seigner is his mocking housekeeper who would tease him out of his self-created hell. Berengère Daurin is his treacherous wife, Catherine Egiel, his daughter whom he would marry to a medicine man; Jacques

Eyser his dominating Number One physician; Jean-Luc Moreau, the doctor's stammering son who courts his fiancée with invitations to the dissecting room; Jacques Toja, Argan's brother.

Jacques Marillier's costuming and decor handsomely set the 17th-century scene of this immortal comedy.

To open the evening there is "Les Sincères," a very infrequently performed curtain-raiser by Marivaux. Why this charming play has been so neglected is a mystery. It is filled with fun and rewarding roles, a witty warning on the dangers of plain speaking. Its main idea was borrowed from Molière's "Misanthrope," a play that has continued to inspire imitation.

"Les Sincères" is acted most engagingly at the Comédie-Française by Hélène Fardière as the marquise who boasts of her inflexible sincerity, but is offended when her lover informs her that she is not the most beautiful woman in the world; by Claude Winter as the lady less anxious for frankness, by Michel Duchaussoy as the outspoken gallant and by Paul Noëlle and Alain Fralon as the servants.

Jean-Laurent Cochet directed again, displaying his gift for staging high comedy. His talents have long been known to those who have attended his series of classic matinees. With

this evening at the Molière he receives a recognition.

The death of Joe years ago depicts drama of one of its young writers in Parisian theaters; a mirabile adaptation play. Entertaining by Eric Kahne could take. Jacques, a produced it with its grotesque in Théâtre Moderne. Robinson plays daughter; Paul Crinister brother; Har sentle father, and the young, troubles. It is curious bias which murder, nymph moonsexually and are development are the up for loud; running a weird comedy the great energy and he and it is excitingly quartet of players. M contributes an aspect performance as the suburbanite who ne-

The drama is sup- tied to 38 basic supposition: that original play of Ors plodes. Among his tributes, Orton see derived from no-for characters and his the fruits of his na-

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (UPI).—This is how The New York Times critics rate New and Off-Broadway productions:

"On the Town," Leonard Bernstein's 1944 musical about three sailors on leave in wartime New York, is a "handsome and lavish resurrection" that is "going to please those who remember its past rather than those who look to its future," Clive Barnes reports. The musical "has not the dimensions of a classic," says Barnes—"It is not Johann Strauss, Offenbach, Gilbert and Sullivan or even Jerome Kern. It does help, however, pinpoint a period." And the music—"for all its occasional shades of Aaron Copland lyricism"—does have a "brash and Broadway bounce" to it. "There is a confidence to 'On the Town' that few musicals can muster nowadays," Barnes concludes. "Unfortunately far too much of the time the confidence seems misplaced."

"Cartoon," a play by Murray Mednick, directed by Walter Blood, "though intriguing, is unfocused and inconclusive," Mel Gussow writes. Set in a futuristic world of "money, flesh and trash," the play concerns a "meshed and mysterious threesome" who escape to a beach, Gussow says. "In makeup and gesture all are cartoons, with Coolidge (the hero on stage) torn right out of the funny papers. He moves his lined features stiffly, as if changing expression from panel to panel. When he speaks, in a barrage of accents from Maggie-and-Jiggs to Kat-

zenjammer Kids, it is loon. Balloons were around him.

"Life Games High," a little play and a "careful" about a kind super combination of Anthony, Frances, G. Germaine, Green Thompson reports. Joan T. Nourse, direc N. Evans, it is "mugge but absolutely u As a women's libem who stands "a good ing her sobriety, i and her soul in one the heroine—as a "r ing-blondie," says Thea tress Nina Ramsey d accordingly fine job of a steady, day-time ti "neither she nor th suggests that away she's a dynamic lat of Arc." Presented by Friars' Guild, the p staged at 330 W. 57th

"F. Jasmine Addams ical version of the j by Carson McCuller own novel 'The Me Wedding,' does not h essential of a musi tion," says Clive Ba is to "add something adapted." This sta 12-year-old girl gro Southern town in 194 need music," says Ba music "in any case of fill the as-it-happens need." It is at its b is "most closely reali ginal play," says Bar-

W. German Criticism Prize to Poet of East

By Betty Falkenberg

COLOGNE, Germany (UPI).—From 1962 until last April, East Germany's greatest poet, Peter Huchel, lived in Potsdam in isolation, unable to receive visitors from the West or to leave the country and unable to print his poems there.

While Huchel was denied publication at home, he had an avid, if limited and esoteric, circle of admirers in the West. He was awarded a number of West German literary prizes, though he was allowed to "accept" none. In 1968, in celebration of his 55th birthday, a volume, "Hommage für Peter Huchel" appeared in West Germany (Piper Verlag, Munich) to which Ernst Bloch, Heinrich Böll, Nelly Sachs and other prominent poets and critics contributed.

Now, he has been given one of the most prestigious German literary awards—the prize for literary criticism of the German Academy for Language and Literature in Darmstadt.

Born in 1913 in Berlin, Huchel,

who is now living in Italy, was editor of East Germany's renowned literary journal *Sinn und Form* from 1949 to 1962, when he was ousted by government authorities for not following the party line. The magazine had printed unpublished works by Brecht, poems of Günter Eich and Paul Celan, as well as Yevushenko's "Babi Yar" in Celan's translation.

It was in recognition of his work on *Sinn und Form* that the Darmstadt academy gave him its literary criticism prize late last month.

Poem to Him

After his removal from the magazine he was not able to publish his work. In 1966, Wolf Biermann, the East German, wrote a song dedicated to him, entitled "Take Hope":

"Don't let yourself get hard in these hard times, Those who are too hard, break... We don't want to hush it up In these hushed-up times: The Green breaks out of the branches..."

Music in London

Glossop as Verdi's Falstaff —Too Good to Be Pathetic

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—A new Falstaff is always news, if only because it is a fat part, not lightly undertaken, nor lightly taken away. At the Met, in the half century between 1894 and 1944, there were only four: Maurel, Scotti, Tibbett and Warren.

Covent Garden's Zeffirelli production of 1961 was built around the admirable Falstaff of Geraint Evans, and remained pretty much his private property until Friday night, when Peter Glossop added a tremendous paunch to a naturally substantial frame and sang the role for the first time in England.

It's a tricky business for a singer with as much voice as Glossop has. Although Verdi gave his fat knight plenty to sing, one thinks of the part as primarily a vehicle for a great comedy actor; and it is difficult, maybe impossible, to sing it as well as Glossop does and still present a comical figure, least of all a pathetic one.

And Glossop, in London, has the additional handicap of being associated with such baritone thunderers as Tonio, Iago, Rigoletto, Renato and the Conte di Luna rather than with the basso buffo parts that paved Sir Geraint's course to Sir John. Not a subtle actor at best, Glossop tends, what with handlebar mustache and flamboyant attitudes and gestures, to suggest something closer to Col. Blimp. But he sings gloriously, including even artful excursions into falsetto.

Also new to the cast was Delme Bryn-Jones as Ford. He didn't sing Glossop off the stage in Act II Scene I, as Tibbett sang Scotti that January 2 in 1926, but he stood his ground; and against Glossop that is a tidy vocal accomplishment. Scotti, in 1925, had been singing Falstaff for 30 years, and had little voice left—which, that one scene aside, is not an unbecoming infirmity in a Falstaff.

There was a new conductor, too, in Aldo Ceccato, who paced the performance admirably, and inspired the orchestra to a lively and delightful account of Verdi's orchestral masterpiece. And Regina Resnik was back in her favorite part of Mistress Quickly, hammering it up with relish and skill, and favoring us with baritone chest tones the like of which I have not encountered since catching Tallulah Bankhead, a decade or so ago, in a road company performance of "Private Lives."



Peter Huchel ... now in Italy.

Now, Biermann has been hushed up, too. He can no longer perform in public nor publish.

Politically, Huchel's position defies easy categorization. He chose East Germany after the war with open eyes. Yet he opposed collectivization. At the same time, he has been sharply critical of the West, often demonstrating a naive bias, reflecting Eastern propaganda.

His poem "Exile" expresses the two strivings within him, the one calling for change, the other clinging to roots:

"Go with the wind, Say the shadows. Summer lays the iron sickle On your heart. Go, before the stigma of fall Burns into the maple leaf. Stay, says the stone. Dawn breaks where light and leaf Inhabit each other And the face Dies in the flame."

In "Der Garten des Theophrast," he writes:

"Remember, my son, remember him Who once grew stalks like trees. They issued orders to tear up the roots. Four light faders, defenseless leaves."

The late poems are less facile

Rummage Sale
The dates given for the bi-annual rummage sale, sponsored by the Pro-Guild at the American Cathedral, 23 Avenue George-V, Paris-8, in the International Herald Tribune, Oct. 30-31, were incorrect. The sale will be held Thursday and Friday Nov. 4 and 5.

and hardly ever rhymed, as opposed to the early ones. They are brief, bald, with concrete imagery, composed, as it were, "under the root of the thistle," where "language may dwell."

In April this year, Huchel was suddenly granted a visa. Was it through the successful intervention of friends? Heinrich Böll brought Huchel's plight to the attention of the International PEN Club, and he was backed by writers like Arthur Miller and Graham Greene.

Or was it the effect of a letter to the Times (London) by David Carver, the secretary-general of the International PEN Club, demanding that the East German regime let him out?

The fact is that Huchel suddenly found himself on his way to Italy to the Villa Massimo (an establishment for West German writers and artists), where, with his wife and son he will spend the coming year. Speculation has it that he will settle somewhere in West Germany when the year is up.

Chaplin Films Go on View in Paris Theaters

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Charlie Chaplin, 82, arrived in Paris today to attend a revival of "Modern Times," his movie which has not been seen by the general public in 20 years.

"France has a special meaning for me," he said. "I think the French understand my films better than anyone else." "Modern Times" will have a by-invitation-only showing tomorrow at the Paramount-Elysees. Thursday, it goes on the bill at Publicis-Elysees and the Paramount-Ordon. Nine other Chaplin films will be seen in Paris this fall. Mr. Chaplin recently signed an arrangement with Blackink, Ltd., for a reported \$5 million, giving the company worldwide distribution rights for all media, including television.

Soviet Union Finds Old Buddhist Temple

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Archaeologists have discovered a 1st-century BC Buddhist temple in the Soviet Union, Tass news agency said. The experts said the temple was found near Termez, Uzbekistan. Under a layer of brick covering the tower, specialists found pictures of lotus flowers and circles—symbolic images of Buddha—on a smooth plastered surface, Tass said.

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1971

Page 7

's Expansion Rate
er, Barber Says

Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Exchequer told business that Britain now plans to expand its growth at the fastest rate.

The Institute of Directors said the economy had expanded between 4 and 5 percent in the last six years.

Implementation of reforms there is a belief that there is a period of growth at a rate higher than the average for a good many years.

Barber said the government needs to provide the investment and the Treasury must...

Prices Plunge

market, however, led to this statement: "The official reserves of the pound had climbed to a new peak of \$5.2 billion."

et Halved
rd Quarter

Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The Nickel Co. of yesterday said its profits had halved in the third quarter and dropped to nine-month period.

The company's third-quarter profit was \$33.75 million, a share, compared with \$67.5 million, or 70 cents, a share, in the second quarter.

Sales fell 32.9 percent from \$282.2 million to \$188.2 million.

Profits were \$88.4 million, or \$1.15 a share, down from \$137.7 million, or \$1.66 a share, in the second quarter.

The company declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.30 a share.

Analysts said the profit drop was mainly due to a drop in sales of primary nickel products, higher power prices.

Bond Liebig's
rops Slightly

Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—Liebig Ltd. net income for the year ended June 30 fell to \$27.17 million from \$27.17 million last year, the company said today.

The company's net income rose to \$24.63 million from \$22.91 million in the previous year.

The company declared a final dividend of 7.5 percent, making a total of 20.75 percent.

Fear Grows
In Canada of
U.S. Moves

Experts See Lasting
Damage to Economy

By Neil Harrison

TORONTO, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Canadian economists are becoming increasingly fearful that measures to give U.S. balance of payments problems could have irreversibly damaging effects on the Canadian economy.

U.S.-Canadian negotiations are continuing on whether Canada should be exempted from U.S. measures designed to protect the hard-pressed dollar. Toronto economists say that failure of the talks could lead to soaring inflation in Canada and an unprecedented level of unemployment by the end of the winter.

The basic Canadian argument for exemption from such U.S. moves is the imposition of a 10 percent surcharge on imports from the U.S. which would be a major blow to the Canadian economy.

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Economist Sees Dow at 500 in 1972

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average could fall to the 500 level next year, according to Eliot Janeway, who is widely known in the United States as an author, lecturer and television-show guest.

The following are excerpts from a recent conversation between Mr. Janeway, who prefers to call himself a "political economist," and Vartan G. Vartan, of The New York Times.

The talk took place before the 13.14 point plunge of the Dow average yesterday. That decline carried the Dow to its low for the year—\$25.86.

QUESTION—Forecasting the stock market is a very tricky business. But you have scored some remarkable success in recent years. What do you regard as your outstanding forecast?

ANSWER—In 1965, I said the Dow Jones industrial average would go to 1,000. They peaked out at 906 in February, 1966. My prediction for the year-end bottom in 1970 was 625. Again, I was a few points off. It bottomed out at 631.

Q—Do you regard yourself as someone with a special crystal ball for the stock market?

A—Let me make one thing clear. I am not in the market guessing game. Nor am I a market technician.

Q—It's how do you regard your role?

A—It's to diagnose the economic upshot of each market swing as to whether there's going to be a happy or an unhappy landing. My role is to be an advisers' adviser.

Q—But you've had some forecast misses, too. Would you cite a recent example?

A—I've been wrong over the last month. I thought there would be a last-chance rally, with the Dow moving up to 915 or 920. But a pre-Phase 2 rally never got off the ground.

Q—What do you see on the market horizon at the present time?

A—The stock market doesn't have a chance of coming back with the public leaving it. I see the Dow getting down to 500 in 1972 as a test level.

Q—Parade me, Mr. Janeway. You said 500?

A—Yes. And I'm not saying that 500 will be the low. I would want to see what the public confidence is at that time. And whether the public is still leaving the market and whether the government is making any progress towards working out of its busted condition.

Q—But 500 on the Dow would put it 131 points below the year-end bottom in May of last year. Why does the market have to fall that far in your estimation?

A—Because the Dow industrials will be driven down to a 6 percent yield, below what they can become attractive again. They now yield only 3.7 percent. The departure of the amateur investor out of industrials and into bonds has hurt the stock market badly. The drugstore's wife in Dubuque is paying more and more attention to yields—and so are fiduciaries.

Q—In your opinion, what should the average person do with his money today?

A—Nixon will get thoroughly Hooverized unless he can make Phase 3 work. He's got to be ready before next Easter.

Q—What's your estimate of how long Phase 2 will last?

A—I think you'll begin to hear talk about Phase 3 around the end of November. But in Phase 3 you'll be creating intolerable conditions, with wages going up and the economy slackening.

Q—Mr. Janeway, your view of where the stock market is headed contrasts with that of many of the so-called experts and analysts on Wall Street, as well as that of most economists. How do you account for this sharp divergence?

A—If computers were people, the economists and the others would not be wrong. This is not a numbers game, it's a people game. The Wall Streeters are disoriented. What's really happening boils down to this: The money user is on strike.

Q—And the money user won't start spending until confidence is restored?

A—Correct.

Q—Does this mean Mr. Nixon won't win in 1972?

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N.Y. Prices Turn Up
After Steep Early Fall

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange steadied today to finish slightly higher, following yesterday's sharp plunge that sent the Dow Jones industrial average to a 1971 low.

The Dow industrials gained 2.12 to close at \$27.98, thus posting only its third advance in the last 15 sessions.

Yesterday's setback amounted to 13.14 points—the worst break in 2 1/2 months—and selling pressure continued to send prices downward after the opening bell today.

At 10:30 a.m., the blue-chip indicator was behind 7.23 and hearts were sinking on Wall Street. Then came the turnaround and prices began to improve steadily.

At 11 a.m., the average was down by 4.09 and, half an hour later, it had edged into plus territory. "The market found a little support and there was some short covering in glamour issues," noted one brokerage-firm official.

Ripe for Recovery

A month ago, the Dow industrials were knocking on the door at 900. The steady pullback in recent weeks, brokers said, made stock prices ripe for at least a technical recovery.

The only other advancing sessions during the last 15 trading days came on Thursday and Friday of last week. Both gains ran slightly in excess of a single point for the industrial average.

Volume rose today to 18.33 million shares from yesterday's slow pace of 10.96 million shares.

The active list told the story of today's market, complete with cross currents, in its own way. It contained both gainers and losers, but no changes of more than a fraction of a point. Yesterday, all of the 15 most active finished lower.

Wall Street analysts kept scanning the gray clouds in search of silver linings. "There's lots of cash around," reported one broker, "but the main haven for funds now seems to be the bond market and savings institutions."

American Stock Exchange prices were weak as declines advanced, but the exchange index was unchanged.

Figures for OTC Confirm Volume To Be Substantial

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Volume statistics for the U.S. over-the-counter (OTC) market became available yesterday for the first time and confirmed that trading in unlisted stocks is substantial.

The National Association of Securities Dealers, the self-regulatory agency for the OTC market, reported turnover of 5,200,800 shares for the day, sharply higher than the volume of 2,842,000 shares on the American Stock Exchange.

The volume of trading in shares listed on the major stock exchanges has traditionally been reported. But volume for the shares not listed on the exchanges could not be computed before the startup of NASDAQ—an acronym for National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations.

The NASD had reported previously that preliminary studies had indicated that OTC turnover would normally exceed the cumulative volume on all of the registered exchanges in the country, except for the New York Stock Exchange.

NASDAQ volume on a weekly basis was expected to be about half of Big Board volume. Yesterday, the over-the-counter turnover was somewhat more than half the Big Board's 10.96 million shares.

Because of the sharply declining market yesterday, however, it was considered possible that volume distortions existed.

Limit Set on Payout Hikes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—The Committee on Interests and Dividends today requested corporations to limit dividend increases to 4 percent in 1972.

The base to which the principle will be applied is the total amount per share adjusted for stock dividends and splits paid in any of the corporation's fiscal years ending during 1969, 1970 or 1971.

The new standard will apply to dividends paid after Jan. 1, 1972.

Dividends paid prior to that time remain subject to the President's request that dividends not be increased, the committee said.

Guidelines specifying coverage exemptions and other technical details expected to be observed under the voluntary program administered by the committee will be issued by Nov. 15.

One Dollar—

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Swiss franc	1.4625	1.4621
Belgian franc	40.50-15	40.55-15
Deutsche mark	1.738	1.7378
Guilder	3.35	3.351675
Swiss franc	2.988-988	2.9960-70
Yen	336.97	339.0

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Offered in Units, each consisting of 5 Shares of Beneficial Interest and \$100 principal amount of Debentures. The Shares and Debentures may not be transferred separately prior to a date (not later than January 28, 1972) to be fixed by the Trust. Thereafter, the Debentures will be convertible into Shares on or before October 15, 1991, unless previously redeemed, at \$21 per Share, subject to adjustment in certain events.

Price \$200 Per Unit

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State only from such of the several underwriters as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

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Yamaichi Securities Company of New York, Inc.

October 28, 1971

Company Reports

Emerson Electric

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	656.4	657.0
Profits (millions)	56.13	54.61
Per Share	2.37	2.30

Gen. Pub. Util.

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	375.8	307.0
Profits (millions)	50.8	37.7
Per Share	1.63	1.34

Lowenstein (M.) & Sons

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	105.08	84.37
Profits (millions)	2.0	1.94
Per Share	0.61	0.60

Third Quarter

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	322.87	282.86
Profits (millions)	8.77	6.41
Per Share	2.06	1.99

Nine Months

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	178.1	188.3
Profits (millions)	7.85	6.13
Per Share	0.71	0.56

Five Months

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	562.1	632.5
Profits (millions)	24.54	23.48
Per Share	2.32	2.13

Five Months

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	178.1	188.3
Profits (millions)	7.85	6.13
Per Share	0.71	0.56

Five Months

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	562.1	632.5
Profits (millions)	24.54	23.48
Per Share	2.32	2.13

Five Months

	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	178.1	

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

Nov. 2, '71
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(a) symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the
: (w)--weekly; (r)--regular; (i)--irregularly.

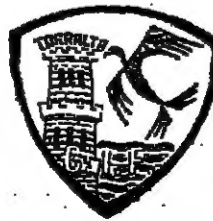
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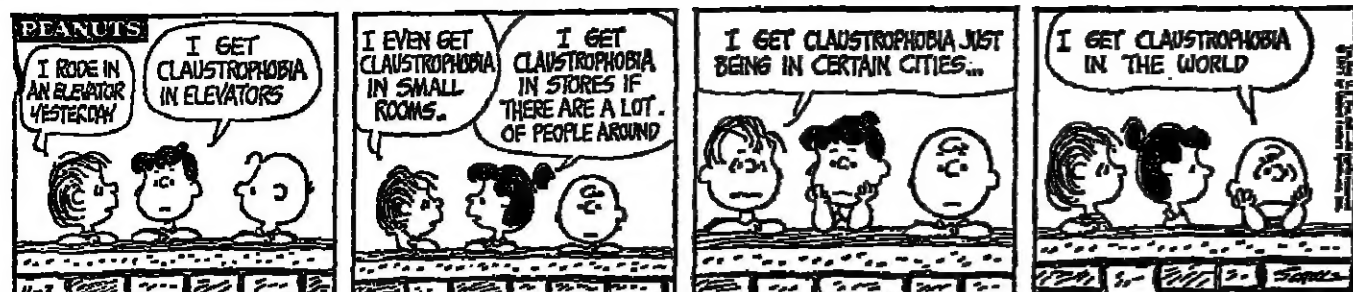
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Friday, November 5 REAL ESTATE OPPORTUNITIES in **SPAIN**

in the International Herald Tribune.

PEANUTS



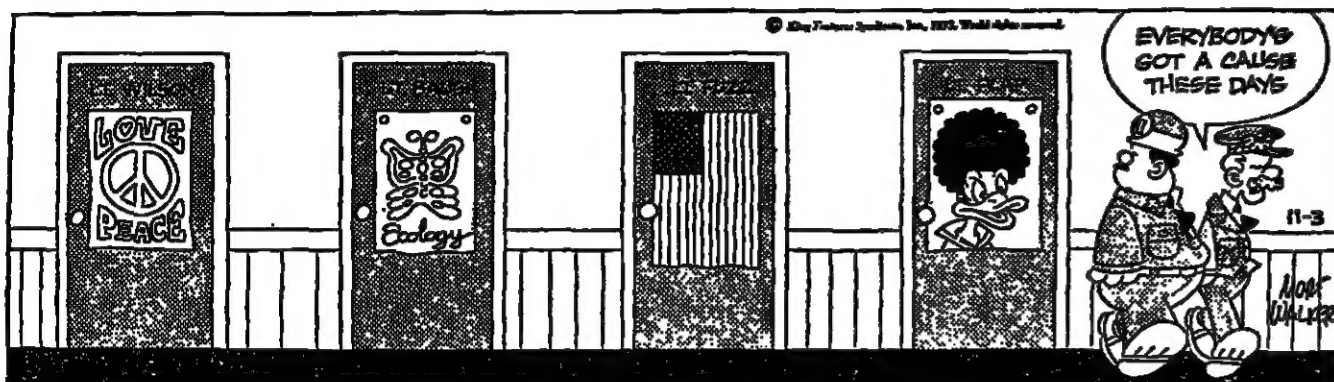
B.C.



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BEETLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A rare safety play is needed on the diagrammed deal. However, two world-famous stars missed it when the deal was played in a recent U.S. tournament.

At both tables South landed in five diamonds doubled, although by very different routes. In one case, as shown, East opened in third seat with one spade and South made an overcall of two diamonds.

For system reasons, West made a negative double instead of supporting spades, and South jumped to four clubs. When North showed a preference for diamonds, South went on to game, and was doubled by East.

West led the spade king and shifted to the diamond three. Dummy's ace was covered by the eight and taken by the ten in the closed hand. The declarer led the club queen, which East took with the ace.

At this point, instead of playing a trump as the declarer expected, East played the spade ace. The reason for this became clear when South ruffed the spade lead and led a low club for a ruff. East over-ruffed, and South had to lose two more club tricks to West eventually, going down three.

As South could not avoid losing two club tricks, he might have made his first club lead a low card. As it happens, this would have driven out the ace and saved a trick. In addition, if the club did not appear immediately, South would have preserved the option of leading low in

the next round of clubs if he judged that East had begun with a doubleton ace.

NORTH			
♠ J98			
♥ A1098762			
♦ 96			
♣ 6			
WEST (♠)			
♠ KQ2			
♥ J43			
♦ 73			
♣ J10985			
EAST			
♠ A76543			
♥ KQ5			
♦ J84			
♣ A			
SOUTH			
♠ 10			
♥ AKQ1052			
♦ KQ7432			
East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:			
West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1♠	2♦
Dbl.	2♦	2♠	4♣
Pass	4♣	Pass	5♦
Pass	Pass	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Solution to Previous Puzzle

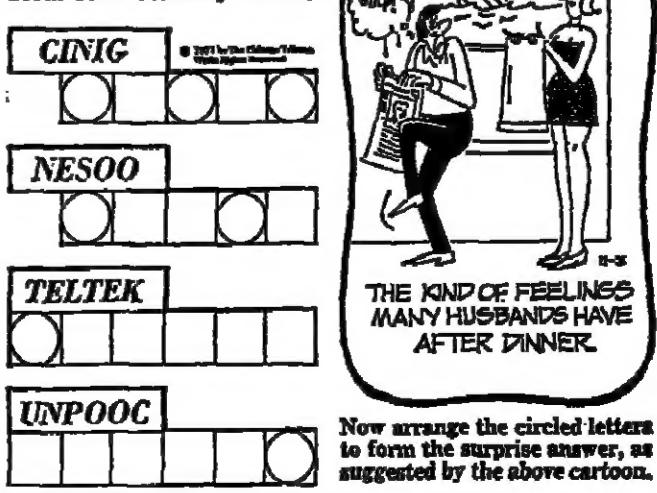
SAV	THIS	BRADS
AGON	AGNI	ATIME
LOCAL	GOVERNMENT	
AVER	FINID	RUI
DELEGATING	LIDO	
ELMS	AGNI	MADE
ELI	AGNI	GAZIA
MANDATE	SINCE	
DUST	PAUL	IRI
DROP	FRI	CZAR
LEIS	ELECTORATE	
EAT	YAC	ERAT
PRIMARY	LECTION	
FINER	SIDEN	EDMS
NESTS	RIER	NEE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "ONES"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BLAZE EMBER PSYCHE SAVAGE

Answer: They all do it together!—ASSEMBLE

BOOKS

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

By Gilbert Rogin. Random House. 260 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by L.E. Sissman

I think Gilbert Rogin has written a great novel, the first new one I've run across in quite some time. Which is as it should be: great novels, almost by definition, should be rather than trumpet swans. The odd thing about "What Happens Next?" is that it's almost not a novel at all. The work of an accomplished short-story writer, it was first published as a series of stories in several magazines over the last five years. Now that these 22 pieces have at last been brought together in a book they still retain a shade of the disjointedness of individual stories, the more so since they vary widely in form and experimental technique. But the intensity of Rogin's central vision and the virtuosity of his prose are such that they cohere and build more surely, perhaps, than a formal, one-piece novel could have done.

What is the nature of "What Happens Next?" At the beginning, it could be taken for a comic Jewish New York novel; the first chapter introduces Julian Singer, a 35-year-old sports-writer whose ex-best friend accuses him of having "an upper-middle-class, upper-West Side, Jewish-Ethical Culture outlook." It seems to contain echoes of Salinger (New York apartment-dweller's family life), Bellow (the decadent melancholy of Verdi Square), Roth (the loneliness of the long-distance loser), and especially Fereliman (surreal, hilarious conversations among television types). But in the second chapter, a blow-by-verbal description of Singer's strangled relations with his second wife, the book begins to become something far richer and stranger than any mere comic account of city life. Moving in dozens of short movie takes from confrontation to soliloquy to fantasy to dream, it shapes the whole history and predicament of its protagonist out of a solid, six-year block of time.

The tools—the media—of this almost sculptural process are differentiated according to the subject that they treat. Thirteen of the chapters, those largely devoted to fixing Singer in time and place and his relations with others, are told in the third person. The others, largely devoted to an exploration of his interior life, are told in the first.

After three third-person chapters at the beginning, the fourth, in the first person, is a mysterious and beautiful evocation of Singer's parents through his dreams about them. The sixth chapter, posing as a two-page story (by Singer) about his parents' meeting, provides a pretext for footnotes that lovingly adumbrate their characters as they criticize the fragment. The eleventh chapter contrasts the shaky recollection of Skippy Montroy, his wife's first husband, not only in the present but through the skilled, weaving medium of their old grade-school reports. And so on through the book. No two chapters are quite alike—but each invents new spanners, sockets, chisels and burns to do justice to its theme.

These tours de force of technique conjure up the cast characters not in one but many incarnations. People who first appear as near stereotypes though brilliantly rendered, like Singer's parents (his mother by a feat of perfect pitch, star revealed by her conversation the spokesman of her pompous comfortable, sure generation mutate under shifting circumstances and viewpoints into the unassailable mysteries all people really are. Characters like Singer's wife, Daisy, grow in reality as they diminish in predictability, advancing to and cooing from the central figure coolly joking and hotly weeping in a constant, thwarted bid for notice.

Though Rogin's novel proceeds with great verve and energy to create a certain kind of New York family and its relatives and friends, it is simultaneously creating something more: the universal character of Julian Singer, who, in his lostness transcends origin and place and becomes some kind of archetypal American man. Every scene, every line, every joke is in the service of this artfully life portrait of ourselves. Julian, in his loneliness, his guile, his fumbling uncertainties, his comic losses, his failure to establish belief in himself, are once existential, contemporary ailments and part of the timeless human estate.

This book, so dense in detail that it seems to build a whole forest of circumstance out of hundreds of tiny, individual trees, could be forgiven for lacking climax beyond the weight of the sum of its parts. Yet it has one and a dazzling one at that: the final chapter, Julian, perhaps having run away from home, perhaps only on a business trip (these cannot and ought not to be typical of our lack of self-knowledge, land a questioning depth to the entire novel), sees a putative but unlike any other complex, peeled the pool of a West Coast motel late at night and considers the life story he might tell from his balcony, a story of domesticity, in terms of casual familial incident, the impossibility of finding one's identity.

He recounts an epiphany incident in a Fort Lauderdale bar—that led to the revealing of a road not taken. He recounts a mystery, a faint white heay in the country at night, which solution (his wife breathing her sleep) led only to a deep mystery. He recounts the vanishing of his stepson and stepdaughter as people he has known, grasped, and briefly dominated. He decides, sad that the only purpose of his life is to relate it, that he is only an arranger and rearranger of memories.

I hope I've made it clear to now that to my mind "What Happens Next?" is a novel of the first importance. I hope you read it.

L.E. Sissman recently published "Pursuit of Honor," his first book of poetry.

© The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS					
1	Cake	48	Acce's land:	19	Anarchist
5	Muse		Abbr.	21	Goldman
10	Vic's radio partner	49	Chemical alcohol	24	Della or Peewee
14	Upper, in Bonn	52	Nautical direction	25	Roof ornament
15	"I'm sitting on — the world"	58	Extreme changes	26	Nursemaids
16	U. S. agents	59	Wild ox	27	Gift
17	Spread	60	Boleyn	27	One of a famed trio
18	Get going	61	Asian range	28	Illinois city
20	Taxpayers' dilemmas	62	Map abbrs.	30	Put one's —
		63	Suds	31	Family member
		64	Ache	33	Stance for a hunting dog
22	Bluish-green shades	65	Table item	35	Drags
			DOWN	37	Packers
23	Recent: Prefix	1	Yokel	39	Brother of Hengist
24	As a friend: Fr.	2	Up to	42	Japanese statesman
25	Black suit	3	Sugar source	45	Dolphin genus
29	Model	4	Simple direction	46	Connects
32	Dagger parts	5	Group sharing a culture	49	Back injury of sorts
33	Liquid measure	6	French kings	50	Melody
34	Weather word	7	Prone	51	Sea bird
36	Busy	8	Little one	52	Night sight
38	Hard-wood yielder	9	The queen	53	Prefix for social or trust
40	U. S. Indian	10	Simple direction	54	Deer
41	Journalist Jacob	11	Mine, in France	55	Elan
43	A cube	12	Card-playing unit	57	Cheer
44	Like the mariner			58	Miss Hagen
46	Scottish scales				
47	"...and —"	13	Remnants		

